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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/014,414 01/27/98 GROSS

J JNG-98001

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EXAMINER

PAULA, C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 07/03/01

16

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/014,414

Applicant(s)

GROSS ET AL.

Examiner

CESAR B PAULA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 May 2001.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35, 40-58, 60-63, and 66-204 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 53-58, 60-63, 66-71, 105-114, and 141-204 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 6, 8-11, 14-16, 20, 22, 24-27, 29-33, 40, 45, 47-50, 72-73, 75-76, 79-80, 82-93, 97, 101-102, 116, 118-123, 125-126, 128-129, 131-132, 134, <sup>140</sup> is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5, 7, 12-13, 17-19, 21, 23, 28, 34-35, 41-44, 46, 51-52, 74, 77-78, 81, 94-96, 98-100, 103-104, 117, 124, 127, 130, 133 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

- 15) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 17) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). 15
- 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 20) ☐ Other:

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 4/17/2001.

**This action is made final.**

2. Claims 36-39 have been canceled. Claims 141-204 have been added. Claims 1-35, 40-58, 60-63, and 66-204 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 14, 24, 29, 36, 40, 53, 61, 72, 76, 93, 97, 101-109, 118, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, 138, 141, 148, 152, 158, 159-161, 166-167, 178-179, 186, 189, 192, 195, 197, 199, 201, and 203 are independent claims.

#### *Drawings*

3. The drawings filed on 1/27/98 have been approved by the draftsman.

#### *Claim Objections*

4. Claim 93 is objected to because of the following informalities: "based in part on an identity of at one or more intended recipients" (line 4). It seems that the word "least" is missing after the word "at". Appropriate correction is required.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claim 24 recites the limitation "monitoring interaction between said author" in lines 5-7.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

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7. The rejections of claims 3, 38, 42, 63, 74, and 78 have been withdrawn based on the telephonic interview conducted on 4/11/01, and the explanation in page 33, lines 21-31.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1, 6, 8, 11, 29-31, 40, 45, 47, 50, 66, 69, 76, 79-80, 82-83, 86-92, 109, 111, 114-115, 118-120, 122, and 123 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96).

Regarding independent claim 1, Bradshaw et al disclose "the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail" (Col. 3, lines 4-6, 25-67), and "monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data stored to that stored in libraries... The third library contains prohibited words, i.e., profane and vulgar words, racial slurs and epithets, as well as any other words that a supervisor may wish to have intercepted" (Col. 6, lines 2-67). Bradshaw et al teach the selection of a language filter based on the type of document being utilized a user: email (unpublished document), word processor, video game, vulgarity, files accounts, etc--document

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by document basis. Bradshaw et al also teach the customizing or adjusting the filters based on the recipient using the computer, e.g., child, employee, etc. Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *A method of checking the meaning of a word*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked the meaning of the word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—‘checking’-- words according to their meaning—“inappropriate or offensive” in an unpublished email before it is delivered to its recipient.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘retrieving said word to be checked from said document.’— “....the winsock sentinel, which monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data to that stored in libraries.....” (Col. 6, lines 2-4). “The winsock sentinel” was a software module which monitored and retrieved “inappropriate or offensive” words contained in the document.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “X-Stop.....monitors data being created .....” (Col. 6, lines 15-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘selecting a set of filter words in one or more electronic dictionaries.....considering an identity of an intended recipient...’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—‘checking’-- words according to their meaning—“inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Further, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘determining whether said word.....is designated as potentially inappropriate....’— “....the invention interacts with the system.....it can be used to

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prevent obscene or other undesirable words from being produced in any application.....”, and “.....it is less likely that offensive material will inadvertently get through.....” (Col. 3, lines 61-65, and Col. 4, lines 16-20). Bradshaw et al teach preventing the inadvertent insertion of “offensive material” or words into a document.

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose *wherein the unpublished electronic document is checked so as to control initial distribution*--“....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail...” (Col. 3, lines 4-6, 25-67). Bradshaw et al teach screening out--‘checking’-- words according to their meaning--“inappropriate or offensive” in email, and its address before it is delivered to its recipients.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘The method.....a step of generating an alert indicating that such word is potentially offensive and/or inappropriate’— “Alternate blocking routines may include routines that....intervening with only a temporary warning screen, or audible warning...” (Col. 9, lines 32-36). Bradshaw et al teach that “the X-Stop monitoring system” could have also given visual or audible warning to the user about the presence of an “offensive”--‘potentially inappropriate’-- word.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Bradshaw et al disclose “....The data is compared to the appropriate library and if there is a match in a library.....” (Col. 6, lines 18-20). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘The method.....a step of verifying the spelling of such word’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach matching a ‘potentially

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inappropriate' word with the words in a "library" or 'dictionary'. In the process of finding a match, the system had to check the spelling of the word in the document against the spelling of the words in the "libraries".

Regarding dependent claim 11, Bradshaw et al disclose "...Libraries 1, 2, and 3 are read from the hard-disk into the volatile computer memory (RAM) to allow reading of the libraries by the sentinel modules without materially slowing down the system....." (Col. 8, lines 17-21). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....word is checked substantially immediate in time after it is input into said document....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach loading the "libraries"—'dictionaries'—into the RAM memory for a fast or 'immediate in time' match of the 'potentially inappropriate' word.

Regarding independent claim 29, Bradshaw et al disclose 'A method of automatically word checking an electronic document as it is generated'--"the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail..." (Col. 3, lines 4-6, 25-67), and "The user is in a word processing program and types "mukky". The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of the prohibited word ..... ." (Col. 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly teach: 'A method of automatically word checking an electronic document as it is generated by an author'. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw teach above the detection of a 'potentially inappropriate' word in a document, such as an email, as it was being typed by an user or an author such as the

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supervisor which uses a computer for communicating with users through documents created on the system being monitored for improper or offensive words.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “X-Stop.....monitors data being created .....” (Col. 6, lines 15-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘allowing the user to specify one or more filter dictionaries.....based on an intended audience...’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—‘checking’-- words according to their meaning—“inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘monitoring data input by the author.....’--“The user is in a word processing program and types “mukky”. The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of the prohibited word ..... ” (Col. 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al teach the detection of a ‘potentially inappropriate’ word by “the keyboard sentinel” in a word processing system at the same time it was being typed by an user/author.

Further, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘determining whether the word is ....potentially inappropriate for use in said document.....and when the word is determined ....alerting the user’ -  
-“The user is in a word processing program and types “mukky”. The keyboard sentinel detects the typing of the prohibited word ..... ” (Col. 11, lines 29-31), and “Alternate blocking routines may include routines that.....intervening with only a temporary warning screen, or audible warning...” (Col. 9, lines 32-36). Bradshaw et al teach the detection, and notification of



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a 'potentially inappropriate' word—"mukky"-- in a word processing system as it was being typed by an user.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose an *electronic document is checked before it is disseminated*--"....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail..." (Col. 3, lines 4-6, 25-67), and "....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system" (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'wherein a result of said word checking is communicated to the user while the user is still entering said text....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked the word with 'substantially minimal delay', because Bradshaw et al teach that the purpose of the invention was to prevent access to inappropriate activities such as typing obscene words, or trying to access pornographic web sites, so that detection would have been fast enough to stop these activities.

Regarding dependent claim 30, Bradshaw et al disclose "....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system" (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method....said result is communicated before said user has completed data input....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked the word before input of next word, because Bradshaw et al teach that the purpose of the invention was to prevent access to inappropriate activities such as typing obscene words, or trying to

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access pornographic web sites, so that detection would have been fast enough to stop these activities.

Regarding dependent claim 31, Bradshaw et al disclose ‘The method...said user is precluded from inputting additional words in said document until corrective action has been taken for such word’--“The blocking routine is designed to prevent any further use of the computer system by a user unless a supervisor intervenes to deactivate X-Stop...” (Col. 6, lines 50-54). Bradshaw et al teach that their invention prevented the user from inputting any further words until the intervention of a “supervisor” to unlock the computer—‘ corrective action has been taken for such word’.

Claims 40, 45, 47 and 50 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 6, 8, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 66, and 69 are directed towards a system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 8, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 76, 79-80, 82-83 are directed towards a method for checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 6, 8, 11, 1 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 86, Bradshaw et al disclose “The third library contains.....racial slurs.....X-Stop.....monitors data being created .....” (Col. 6, lines 9-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-6).

Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘ ..... filter words are based on an ethnicity, gender.... of

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an intended recipient...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according to their ethnic, etc identity —“inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent claim 87, Bradshaw et al disclose “...how a user may attempt to create...prohibited material .....” (Col. 12, lines 22-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘..... ..document includes an e-mail message...’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—'checking'-- words according based on different applications such as word processors, e-mail etc.

Claims 88-92 are directed towards a method for checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 86, 86-87, 86-87 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 109 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 111, Bradshaw et al disclose “....E-mail log.....” (Col. 6, lines 56-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘...software indicates which of said one or more language filters has detected a word.....’. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach above reviewing an e-mail log.

Regarding dependent claim 114, Bradshaw et al disclose “.....different blocking routines may be provided for different users...” (Col. 12, lines 44-46). Bradshaw et al fail to

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explicitly disclose 'author... can control which language filters are used..' . However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have performed this step, because Bradshaw et al teach above customizing libraries for users.

Claims 115, 118-120, are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 1, 1, 1, 1, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 122 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 111 and is similarly rejected.

Claim 123 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and is similarly rejected.

10. Claims 93, 97, and 116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Cragun et al (Pat. # 5,832,212, 11/3/ 98)—Cragun et al-1, and further in view of Cragun et al (Pat. # 5,973,683, 10/26/ 99) —Cragun et al-2.

Regarding dependent claim 93, Bradshaw et al disclose (a)--“The ‘user’ may be a child, student, or company employee” (Col. 5, lines 30-67, Col. 6, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al teach libraries used to inspect inappropriate words based in part on the identity of user on a recipient by recipient basis, such as an email address.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data stored to that stored in libraries... The third library contains prohibited words, i.e., profane and vulgar words, racial slurs and epithets, as well as any other words that a supervisor may wish to have intercepted” (Col. 6, lines 2-67). Bradshaw et al teach the selection of a language filter based on the type of recipient using computer’s software:

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email, video game, vulgarity, files accounts, etc--a recipient by recipient basis. Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose (b-c)--'. Cragun et al-1 disclose "browsing software having the ability to recognize rating labels" (Col. 1, lines 30-34), and Cragun et al-2 disclose "The adult user can control the value associated with every individual category" (Col. 12, lines 45-67). However, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the detection of 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by Bradshaw et al, and document ratings as taught by Cragun et al-1, and Cragun et al-2, because Cragun et al-2 teach above, allowing an adult user to control the values of offensiveness of the contents being accessed by a user.

Claim 97 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 93, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 116 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 93, and is similarly rejected.

11. Claims 9-10, 14-16, 20, 22, 32-33, 48-49, 72-73, 75, 84-85, 101-102, 121, 125-126, 128-129, 131-132, 134-140 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/ 96), in view of Newbold et al (Pat. # 5,576,955, 6/7/ 95, disclosed by Applicants).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Bradshaw et al disclose "...This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites....." (Col. 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method....generating a list of substitute words in the event such word is misspelled....determining whether the substituted word has a meaning that is potentially

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inappropriate'. Newbold et al disclose "The errors in the Error List can be addressed in any order, and the Error List can be perused multiple times to including additional errors in a group before performing an operation.....if the spacing error is bypassed to address a group of errors with acceptable correction suggestions." (Col. 7, lines 8-14). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al and have checked for the meaning of a word 'that is potentially inappropriate', after having corrected the spelling, because Newbold et al teach that "Error List" could be checked several times to include additional errors such as a word 'that is potentially inappropriate'.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Bradshaw et al disclose "...This fifth library contains words which in ordinary usage are not vulgar or pornographic, but when used in a search request can produce a list of pornographic sites....." (Col. 6, lines 44-50). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'The method.....a list of documents is checked, and a list of potentially inappropriate words in such documents is generated'. Newbold et al disclose "The errors in the Error List can be addressed in any order, and the Error List can be perused multiple times to including additional errors in a group before performing an operation....." (Col. 7, lines 8-11). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al and have checked 'a list of documents' with 'potentially inappropriate' words, because Newbold et al teach that "...the present invention is illustrated using textual data....." (Col. 3, lines 51-54), such as a 'list of documents' to handle errors (lines 19-20).

Regarding independent claim 14, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col. 3, lines 4-67). Newbold et al disclose "...a spelling checker scans text to identify errors...." (Col. 1, lines 22-26). Bradshaw et al and Newbold et al fail to explicitly disclose 'A method of permitting an author... to simultaneously check the spelling and meaning of words.....'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach "...proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage....." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

In addition, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col. 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach '[a] retrieving a word to be spell checked....'. Newbold et al disclose "...a spelling checker scans text to identify errors, communicates the error...." (Col. 1, lines 22-26). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach "...proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage....." (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an 'potentially inappropriate' words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col. 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach '[b] determining whether said word has been spelled correctly...'. Newbold et al

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disclose “....a spelling checker scans text to identify errors ....” (Col. 1, lines 22-26). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-67), and “monitor data being passed into and out of the topmost application and compare the data stored to that stored in libraries...The third library contains prohibited words, i.e., profane and vulgar words, racial slurs and epithets, as well as any other words that a supervisor may wish to have intercepted” (Col. 6, lines 2-67). Bradshaw et al teach the selection of a language filter on the type of recipient using a computer, email, video game, vulgarity, files accounts, etc--a recipient by recipient basis Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘[c] when said word has been spelled incorrectly, presenting a first list of alternative words to said user.....’. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.



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Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach “[d] determining whether the .....replacement word has a designation as offensive and /or potentially inappropriate .....”. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of searching for an ‘inappropriate word’ as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an “acceptable suggestions” as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach “[e] when said word has been designated as potentially inappropriate, presenting a second list of alternative words .....”. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of searching for an ‘inappropriate word’ as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an “acceptable suggestions”—‘second list of alternative words’-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text.

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Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Regarding dependent claim 15, Bradshaw et al disclose “The user is in a word processing application and types “mukky”.... ..” (Col. 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘The method.....(f): permitting said author to select said word, the first replacement word, or the second replacement word.’. However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions.....” (Col. 4, lines 56-58). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of typing of an ‘inappropriate word’ as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and replacing a misspelled word with an “acceptable suggestions”—‘replacement words’-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text. Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the usage of an ‘potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Bradshaw et al disclose “The user is in a word processing application and types “mukky”.... ..” (Col. 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to teach ‘The method.....(f): repeating steps [d] and [e] as necessary..... said author is permitted to select a word by manual override’. However, Newbold et al disclose “Errors can be corrected conventionally by sequentially perusing the scanned text and using the Proofreading Screen.....” (Col. 6, lines 10-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of typing of an ‘inappropriate word’ as taught by Bradshaw et al in the quote above, and having the user replace a misspelled

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word, instead of the proofreading engine—‘manual override’-- as taught by Newbold et al in the quote above, because Newbold et al teach “.....proof reading engine used to scan the text.

Possible error types are: spelling, usage, custom usage.....” (Col. 4, lines 16-18), such as the typing a word ‘not designated potentially inappropriate’ words as taught by the present invention.

Claims 20, and 22 are directed towards a method of permitting an author to simultaneously check both spelling and grammar for implementing the steps found in claim 6, and 11 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 32, Bradshaw et al disclose “....The clipboard sentinel detects the passage of the prohibited word through the clipboard and blocks the system” (Col. 11, lines 36-40). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘The method.... the result of this spelling check is communicated to the user while the user is still entering said text ....’.

However, Newbold et al disclose “The ability of the background speller to spell check while keeping pace with the typist depends on processor speed....” (Col. 5, lines 30-37). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of fast checking of ‘inappropriate’ words by Bradshaw et al and the spell checking of Newbold et al, because Bradshaw et al teach the detection of ‘inappropriate’ words in a word processing environment (Col. 11, lines 29-31) such as the one taught by Newbold et al.

Regarding dependent claim 33, Bradshaw et al disclose *determining whether a word has a meaning that is offensive or potentially inappropriate for use in a text document*--“X-Stop.....monitors data being created ...” (Col. 6, lines 15-67). Bradshaw et al fail to teach

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*generating a list of substitute words in the event said word is mis-spelled .... determining whether said substitute word a meaning that is offensive or potentially inappropriate.* However, Newbold et al disclose “For example, the user could quickly scan the Error List selecting errors with acceptable correction suggestions” (Col. 4, lines 56-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, and Newbold et al, because Bradshaw et al teach “The comprehensive approach of the present invention not only blocks the production of documents, E-mail, etc. with certain vulgar and offensive words” (Col. 2, lines 61-67).

Claims 48-49 are directed towards an electronic system for permitting a user to check the meaning of words in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claims 9-10, respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 72, Bradshaw et al disclose *a set of words*--“the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses, and enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail” (Col. 3, lines 4-6, 25-67, Col. 6, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al teach screening out--‘checking’-- words according to their meaning in a library--“inappropriate or offensive” in document(s) such as email before it is delivered to its recipient.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “X-Stop.....monitors data being created ” (Col. 6, lines 15-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee” (Col. 3, lines 4-6, Col. 6, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *a first dictionary incorporated as part of the electronic dictionary.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

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skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach “custom libraries may be provided for security or business applications” (Col. 6, lines 15-35).

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose *wherein said first electronic dictionary and said second electronic dictionary are adapted for controlling distribution of unpublished documents on a recipient by recipient basis*--“X-Stop.....monitors data being created ” (Col. 6, lines 15-67, and Col. 3, lines 4-6, 30-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *providing a second dictionary*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had this first dictionary, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out--‘checking’-- words in a document such as an unpublished email, according to their meaning--“inappropriate or offensive” as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers-- *recipient by recipient basis*-- and Bradshaw et al also teach “custom libraries may be provided for security or business applications” (Col. 6, lines 15-35).

Claim 73 is directed towards an electronic dictionary embodied in computer readable form for implementing the system, and method found in claim 37, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 75 is directed towards an electronic dictionary embodied in computer readable form for implementing the system, and method found in claim 39 and is similarly rejected.

Claim 84-85 is directed towards a method of checking the meaning of a word in an electronic document for implementing the steps found in claim 36, and 36 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 101-102, 121 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 14-15, and 84 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

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Claim 125 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 84, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding dependent claim 126, Bradshaw et al disclose *a computer readable storage structure for storing a word*-- “The interface with the user is provided by a monitor display and data is entered” (Col. 5, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al teach the storage of a word(s) checking module for checking word having inappropriate meaning(s).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “X-Stop.....monitors data being created .....” (Col. 6, lines 15-35), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-6, Col. 6, lines 3-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *a language filter consisting of a first language filter and a second language filter*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had this filter, because Bradshaw et al teach “custom libraries may be provided for security or business applications” (Col. 6, lines 15-35).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose (i-ii)--“the third library contains prohibited words, i.e., profane and vulgar words, racial slurs and epithets...X-Stop.....monitors data being created ” (Col. 6, lines 15-67), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee” (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al teach the monitoring words which would be offensive to a group of individual—gender based, ethnic, etc-- by selecting appropriate library or filter for filtering such inappropriate words.

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose (iii), *and wherein dissemination of the electronic document can be controlled based on whether words contained therein are appropriate for an intended audience*--“X-Stop.....monitors data being created .....The blocking routine is

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designed to prevent any further user of the computer system by a user” (Col. 6, lines 15-67), and “The ‘user’ may be a child, student , or company employee.....E-mail can be controlled by prohibiting E-mail to certain addresses” (Col. 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al teach the selection of a language filter based on the type of recipient using computer’s software: email, video game, vulgarity, files accounts, etc--a recipient by recipient basis. Bradshaw et al also teach preventing a user from using a computer where offensive word(s) have been detected based on the user(s) having access to such word(s).

Claim 128 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 84, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 129, 131 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 14, and 84 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 132 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 126, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 134 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 84, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 135-137 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 126, 126, and 1 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 138 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 126, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 139 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 126, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 140 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 137 and is similarly rejected.

12. Claims 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw et al (Pat. # 5,835,722, 6/27/96), in view of Mogilevsky (Pat. # 5,649,222, 5/8/95, disclosed by Applicants) further in view of Roth (Pat. # 5,907,839, 7/3/96).

Regarding independent claim 24, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....", and "The user is in a word processing application and types 'mukky'. The keyboard sentinel detects the typing....." (Col. 3, lines 4-67, and Col. 11, lines 29-31). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose '... word checking an electronic document....authored by a user of a word processing program'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "Spell checking is much easier for the user because it occurs automatically....." (Col. 2, lines 2-7). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches that spell checking a word—"word checking"—automatically is much easier on the author such as the supervisor which uses a computer for communicating with users through documents created on the system being monitored for improper or offensive words.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose '...a table identifying offensive and /or potentially inappropriate words used in a document'-- "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col. 3, lines 4-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'storing word-checking status information.....'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "The spell checker stores status codes in a table" (Col. 1, lines 57-59). It would have



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been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches “.... status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked” (Col. 1, lines 57-59).

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'monitoring interaction between said author and said word processing program to identify idle editing periods'. However, Mogilevsky discloses “...a method for performing spell checking in the background.....to spell checking a document during idle periods.....” (Col. 1, lines 49-52). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches “The background speller makes efficient use of processor time .....” (Col. 2, lines 11-14), and for word checking documents created by the author such as the supervisor which uses a computer for communicating with users through documents created on the system being monitored for improper or offensive words.

Moreover, Bradshaw et al disclose '*locating offensive and/or potentially inappropriate words in said document.....*'-- “....the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'locating potentially inappropriate words in said document during idle periods, and updating the word checking status.....'. However, Mogilevsky discloses “...a method for performing spell checking in the background.....to spell checking a document during idle periods.....” (Col. 1, lines 49-52) “The spell checker stores status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked or not.....” (Col. 1, lines 57-59). It would

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have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches "... status codes in a table identifying whether ranges of a characters have been checked .....", and "The background speller makes efficient use of processor time ....." (Col. 1, lines 57-59, and Col. 2, lines 11-14).

Furthermore, Bradshaw et al disclose "X-Stop.....monitors data being created ....." (Col. 6, lines 15-35), and "The 'user' may be a child, student , or company employee....." (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'modifying a word filter electronic dictionary containing said offensive and/or potentially inappropriate words...'. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had selected this word, because Bradshaw et al teach screening out—"checking"-- words according to their meaning—"inappropriate or offensive" as defined by a supervisor based on the identity of the users of the computers.

Regarding dependent claim 25, Bradshaw et al disclose "...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words....." (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose 'the method.....table includes information pertaining to the location in said document of any words...potentially inappropriate.'. However, Mogilevsky discloses "... Table 80 is depicted .....including a status code flag and a character position ....." (Col. 7, lines 27-30).. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches "The invention relates to word processing ....." (Col.

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1, lines 5-7), such as the “word processing application” taught by Bradshaw et al (Col. 11, lines 29-31).

Regarding dependent claim 26, Bradshaw et al disclose “...the use of words inappropriate for a key word search are screened out along with offensive words.....” (Col. 3, lines 4-6). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose ‘the method.....check the spelling of a word is also performed.’. However, Mogilevsky discloses “a method for performing spell checking in the background...” (Col. 1, lines 49-50). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al and Mogilevsky, because Mogilevsky teaches “The invention relates to word processing .....” (Col. 1, lines 5-7), such as the “word processing application” taught by Bradshaw et al (Col. 11, lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 24, Bradshaw et al disclose “prior art systems suffer from several significant problems (1) they do not screen out significant pornographic activity while they block very useful and valuable information.....” (Col. 3, lines 33-67). Bradshaw et al fail to explicitly disclose *said word has a first meaning in a first context....and a second meaning in a second context.....*. However, Roth discloses “evaluating the use of a word in the context of surrounding words for various applications...” (Col. 1, lines 6-56). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Bradshaw et al, Mogilevsky, and Roth, because Bradshaw et al teach above, allowing a user the freedom to use a computer without blocking useful information.

***Response to Arguments***

13. Applicant's arguments filed 4/17/2001 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicants indicate regarding claims 1-35, 40-58, 60-63, and 66-140 that Bradshaw fails to teach: "adjusting a filter based on who the intended recipients are for a particular document (i.e., not on a recipient by recipient basis" (p.34, lines 12-18). The Examiner disagrees, because Bradshaw et al teach the selection of a language filter based on the type of document being utilized a user: email (unpublished document), word processor, video game, files accounts, etc--document by document basis as has been recited in claim 1. Bradshaw et al also teach the *customizing or adjusting* the filters based on the recipient of the document being created, e.g., child, ethnicity, employee, etc (Col. 3, lines 4-6, 25-67, and Col. 6, lines 2-67) as has been presented in claim 1.

Regarding claims 14, 24, and 29, The Applicants indicate that Bradshaw teaches away from the modification of a document filter by the author of the document (p.35, lines 7-15). The Examiner disagrees, because although Bradshaw doesn't explicitly teach having the supervisor modifying the libraries or filter, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have performed this step, because it is implied that the supervisor or author would also be using the system along with the employee, students, etc for the creation of memos, documents, email, etc. and not a separate system, as was well know in the art at the time of the invention.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

14. Claim ~~25-51~~<sup>53-58, 60-63, 66-71</sup>, 105-114, and 141-204 are allowed.

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15. Claims 2-5, 7, 12-13, 17-19, 21, 23, 28, 34-35, 41-44, 46, 51-52, 74, 77-78, 81, 94-96, 98-100, 103-104, 117, 124, 127, 130, and 133, are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

***Conclusion***

16. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Director United States Patent and Trademark Office

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

- (703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

- (703) 308-6606, (for informal or draft communications for discussion only, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

**Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).**

*CBP*

06/25/01

  
JOSEPH H. FEILD  
PRIMARY EXAMINER